New York, Monday, September 9, 1844.

The Tariff in the Elections. We give in another part of our journal, the able and eloquent speech of Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, delivered a few days ago before a mass meeting of the whigs in Lancaster, Pennsylvania—this speech being the most clear and practical exposition of the approaching election for chief magistrate of this Republic. In the speech is also embraced ano ther letter from Mr. Clay, defining for the fortieth time his position on the tariff, and declaring that he is opposed to the repeal of the present law -but such a declaration is incomplete, for who is not opposed to the total repeal of the present law, without substituting any thing better in its place? We cannot believe that he is against a

modification of some kind.

This tariff question is now the complete sport political parties. What is its history and position? For many years after the establishment of the government, the tariff was deemed merely a finan-cial and practical question—it was not taken hold of by mere party. This position continued down to the close of the last war. On the establishment of peace, a new tariff was passed, in which both Mr. Clay and Calhoun united in the same policy and like views that is, a tariff for revenue, with discriminations for protection. In a few years afterwards, principally growing out of the derangement of the currency, caused by financial mismanagement, the manufacturers called for higher duties to save their stocks from depreciation and themselves from loss. In this movement Mr. Clay assumed the lead, called it the "American System"—the "protec-tion of native against foreign labor;" nor was there any particular opposition made to the policy by the South, or any other quarter, with the exception of that which came from the mercantile interest of Boston, which Mr. Webster represented. While Mr. Clay was thus making the manufacturing interest his peculiar favorite, Mr. Calhoun sought to do the same with the financial, by projecting a splendid plan of internal improvements. In process of time, however, the high tariff of 1828 was passed, and then Mr. Calhoun and the South made the question political-and in the elections of that year between Jackson and Adams, the tariff was introduced into the political elements throughout the country. It is singular, however, that both parties at the north were in favor of a protective tariff-as both parties at the south were against it. The tariff question, therefore, had very little influence at the polls, either at the south, north or west-and in the elections of 1832, 1836. and 1840, the tariff was a very unimportant question among the people. In 1840, coonskins and hard

cider were much more potent.

How it will be in the approaching election, time will tell. Mr. Clay and his party have endeavored to make a high protective tariff a direct issue be-fore the people in the north and west—and a few weeks will determine the matter. In our opinion, the controversy about the tariff is one of the smallest and most ridiculous quarrels that ever took place in the world. Which ever party succeeds, whig or locofoco, the tariff may be slightly modified, but never can be essentially changed.

THE NEW REFORM PARTY.-This new party have now two newspapers in this city-the one called the "Peoples' Rights," the other the "National Reformer." They are a sort of practical Fourierites, on the principles of Greeley and Brisbane, and have been agitating in every ward during the last few months. It is calculated that they will take a couple of thousand votes at the ensuing election. Their principles are the most radical of the radical. They go against all ownership of lands, houses, or any kind of real estate. Their first movement is to divide all the public lands among the poor who can't pay for them. They are, also, in favor of abolishing, forever, the right of the Van Rensselaer family to their property in the Helderberg region. What next ?

THE MORMONS .- The Mormons in this neighborhood had a conference here last week, which coninued for several days. Among other curious matters settled upon, the apostles have declared them-selves in favor of Polk and Dallas. Have they had a correspondence with Polk on the subject of their grievances? Very likely.

THE CURRENCY-A HINT TO THE PUBLIC.-NOW s the time to look sharply at those bank notes which one receives as money for his labor or produce. When business is looking up, and confidence rising, the bubble financiers are always ready to palm their trash as money upon the com-In a short time all sorts of bank is will flood the country. Look sharp.

Political Movements

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION to be held at Syra. cuse to nominate Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioners, and Presidential Electors meet on Wednesday next.

THE DEMOCRATS hold a mass meeting at Tammany Hall to-night to respond to the nominations of Wright and Gardiner.

FROM CANTON .- By the arrival of the ship Clarendon, Capt. Stoddard, we have full files of the Hong Kong Gazette to the 16th of April, inclusive. The overland mail gave us dates to the 1st of May. We have, therefore, no news by this arrival.

FALL FASHION.-We have just been shown a copy of Mr. Oliver's plate of fashions for the ensuing season, and must say that it is the most splendid affair of the kind that we have ever seen. Engraved on copper by the first artists in London, and most beautifully colored, it presents a very striking contrast to the lithographic fashion prints usually published. It must have a great run, if, indeed, the plate will furnish prints enough for the demand, as it is, in fact, "the plate" of the season. Although received by the Hibernia steamer, yet the explanation sheet having to be printed here will delay its delivery until Wednesday morning, when purchasers are advised to make early application to the agent, Mr. A. Wheeler, No. 4 Courtlandtstreet, near Broadway.

THE TUSCARORA HOTEL .- The new splendid hotel, now erecting in upper Broadway, which we bartise as the "Tuscarora House," is to be opened in affew weeks by Billings—one of the proteges of the immortal Cousins, of the American. Billings adver-tises for boarders—see another column—and we have no doubt he will have applications enough-It will be kept in capital style.

THE WARM SALT WATER BATHS at the foot of Debrosses street, near Canal, North River, are patronized by all who value health at this peculiar meason of the year. A trial will convince those who doubt their efficacy.

THE COMMON COUNCIL meets to-night at 7 o'clock. What reform may we look for? Where's the police bill and the report on Blackwell's Island, the Alms House mysteries, &c. Who knows?

Rowdyism .- A gang of young rowdies attacked an apparently unoffending man in the vicinity of the Chatham Theatre, on Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, and followed him along the street pelting him with melon peels and calling him some hard names. The cause of the attack was unand indignant remarks as to the absence of a watchman or policeman at the time. The man

UNITED BROTHERS OF TEMPERANCE. - This Society holds its first public meeting next Wednesday evening, at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway, where some of the most talented speakers of the cause are expected to attend, together with some of the most able musicians. All friendly to the cause are invited to be present, as well as those who wish for information on this all important subject.

escaped uninjured.

We have already given a synopsis of the proceedings of this important body, from which it will be seen that the Convention has accepted the resignation of Bishop Onderdonk and adjourned size die. It appears, however, that the regular General Convention will meet in a few weeks, for the purpose of taking some new steps in relation to this mportant matter,—of confirming or rejecting the esignation of Bishop Onderdonk, whose character and reputation are involved, as well as the well

being of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania and

the whole United States.

According to our last accounts from Philadelphia the most intense excitement has prevailed in the social and religious world in relation to the position of Bishop Onderdonk and that of the body of Christians to which he belongs. This excitement, suffi ciently strong in itself, has been not a little increased by the foolish, intolerant, and unprecedented conduct of a Dr. Tyng, who, in this free land—in this enlightened age of the world—in this age, when the precepts, the doctines and practice of Christianity are as well understood by the laity as the clergy, and perhaps better-attempted to shroud their deeds in darkness, to conceal from the public eye and the public press what they were about to do in matters of the utmost moment to the cause of morality, religion, and piety.

From the divisions in the Convention, it would seem that one portion of that body was in favor of a full and open investigation of the charges brought against Bishop Onderdonk, and of thereby doing astice to the individual, if he were wrozgfully accused and maligned, and of taking care of the general interests of religion involved in the issue. It appears that this section of the Convention were principally represented by the Honorable Messrs. ngersoll and Binney and others; but it would appear that another and a larger portion of the assembly were for removing Bishop Onderdonk without trial, without inquiry or examination into the truth or falsity of the charges against him, and in accordance with this policy, have accepted his resignation. But according to the canons of the Church in Philadelphia, it is requisite that the resignation of a Bishop should be ratified by a ma-jority of clerical and lay deputies in General Convention, after its acceptance by a two-third vote in a previous local one. It is possible then, that in the course of the few weeks which will expire before the assembly of the General Convention, that public opinion will so act upon that body, that cor-rect principles of morality will have such an effect as to compel them to do justice to Bishop Onderdonk by an examination of the charges against him; by disgracing him if they are true, and by vindicating and defending him if they are false. To show the intense interest which prevails in

Philadelphia on this subject, we annex the follow ing extract from the Philadelphia Gazette:

Lieut. Hunter, the inventor of Hunter's Propeler, is in Buffalo. He was on board the U. S. iton teamer Abert on Friday, and she made two rips into the lake, which were quite satisfactory. The Liberty Convention for Monroe county, met n Rochester on Wednesday, and made the following nominations :- For Congress, James Sterry, of Henrietta; for member of Assembly, Israel Starks,

of Sweden; Ira French, of Rochester, and Dr. Lyman Huntley, of Perinton; for Coroner, Nelson A. Frost

A. Frost
Joseph T. Buckingham, Esq., editor of the Boston Courier, will deliver the annual address before the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, in Concord, on the 2d of October.

The U. S. brig Oregon, Lieut. Com'g. Sinclair, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday from New York.

Passed Midshipman Francis Alexander, who has been attached to the Naval Rendeavous at Norfolk for some time past, has been appointed Naval store keeper at Port Praya, West Coast of Africa.

Mr. Frelinghuysen will visit Woresater this

Mr. Frelinghuysen will visit Worcester this week, to attend a missionary meeting. Hon. John Schnierle was elected Mayer of Charleston, S. C., on Monday last, without opposi-

Hon. John Keyes, of Concord, Mass., died on the 29th ult. after a short illness. He was for twenty years the Treasurer of Middlesex county, and filled with ability many other public stations.

Thomas Harryman, Esq., died at Brownstown, a The Rev. F. W. I. Pollard, Rector of Trinity Church, Nantucket, has resigned his office, in consequence, we believe, of dissatis action on the part of the parishioners.

NAVAL TEXT BOOK.—The Secretary of the Navy has announced that Maury's Navigation is adopted as the text book of the Navy.

There was quite a gathering of democratic spirits on Saturday afternoon, at Marble Hall, East Ches er, near the termination of the Harlem Railroad to witness the erection of a magnificent hickory-pole, measuring one hundred and sixty feet in height. It having been announced that James R. Whiting, Esq., James T. Brady, Esq., and jovial Jem Thompson would address the assemblage, a number were present from the city intermingled with the hard fisted yeomanry. At about one o'clock the "cry of here she comes" was heard through the crowd, and casting our eyes over a rolling eminence on the main road, we perceived a line of sixty-eight pair of beautiful athletic oxen, whose yokes were decorated with an American, "Polk and Dallas" flag, and in the distance at the rear of the line was the "Young Hickory" of immense dimensions. This son of the forest was reseived with the enthusiastic cheers of the yeomanry, and it was soon erected to its station with the stars and stripes at its head, and accompanied by the choicest national airs from Dodsworth's band, and the deafening peal of artillery.

The meeting was then addressed by F. T. Mar-

oury, Esq., who was followed by James T. Brady, Esq. These gentlemen dwelt with much eloquence upon the various political questions before the coun try, and the latter presented an able argumen against the policy and justice of the manufacturer's tariff, so loudly urged by the whiga as the only source of wealth and prospect of nomination for Gwalth and prospect of nomination for Gongress by the democrats and concurrence by the natives, caused considerable interest to his remarks. He spoke of the magnificent pole erected as the emblem of the democratic party in the present contest, and as a mement of the past, when democratic principles had been' the guiding star to the welfare of the nation and the prosperity and happiness of the whole people. He then alluded to the several questions of national policy that formed the issue between the two parties at the approaching contest, and took up the subject of the tariff with a giant's hand. He reviewed the past evils of over importations, forming an excess of revenue that led to speculation, fraud and bankruptey, and exposed the fallacy of the whig doctrine that assumed the principle that high protection to manufactures produced equal benefits to all other interests of the country. He argued that a broad, statesmanlike, national view should be taken on this subject—that no one portion of the Union should receive the benefit of legislation to the injury of the other—that if any benefit was to be derived to any particular portion under a moderate tariff for revenue, well and good; but he opposed, emphatically, special legislation for the east, as contrasted with the ruddy, wholesome faces of those occupied in agricultural or other pursuits; and extended his remarks to the debased and wretched objects of humanity found in manufacturing England and Ireland. He said that the principle of free trade was not to be advocated until other governments were reciprocal in their views, and that whenever they arrived at such conclusion, free trade would predominate at the ensuing election, and that those principles were so well distinguished that a review from him was not necessary. In allusion to the re-annexation of Texas, he said, if he had been consulted before Mr. Van To show the intense interest which prevails of the intense interest which prevails in Philadelphia on this subject, we annex the following extract from the Philadelphia Gazette:

Lextona. Coveration—The letter of Bishop of the subming season, but the palle the ground season, and the palle the property of the submineration of the palle the property of the submineration of the palle the property of the pallet the pa

Superior Court.

In Chambers.

Before Chief Justice Jones and Judge Oakley.

Sept. 7.—Wikeff is Green.—This was a motion made to appoint a Commissioner to examine President Tyler in relation to a suit now pending between the parties above named. The suit is instituted on the part of the plaintiff, who was the first editor and publisher of the journal called the Republic, published in this city, against the defendant, Mr. Duff Green, who, it is alleged, covenanted with the plaintiff, during certain business transactions between them, that the paper should support the claims of the democratic party in general, without interfering with either the Tyler section or the old party. A breach of covenant on the part of the detendant, who, it is alleged, scoretly sold the influence of the journal to the Fresident, and agreed to advocate Mr. Tyler's claims for the Presidency, has cause the institution of the suit. The Court granted the application.

The Court will sit this dec. the application.

The Court will sit this day.

U. S. Commissioner's Office,

SEPT. 7.—James Farrel, U. S. A., who has been arrested on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed in a case of court martial, held on Governor's Island, in which Surgeon George Dual was tried or some offence, which did not appear, will be examined this forenoon before the Commissioner.

THE LATE MR. UPSHUR'S WILL-EMANCIPATIO-The following is an extract from the last will The following is an extract from the last will of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, who was killed by the explosion of the gun on board the "Prince-

killed by the explosion of the gun on board the "Princeton!"—
"I emancipate and set free my servant David Rich, and direct my executors to give him \$100. I recommend him in the strongest manner to the respect, esteem and confidence of any community in which he may happen to live. He has been my slave for twenty-four years, during all which time he has been trusted to every extent, and in every respect. My confidence in him has been unbounded; his relation to myself and family has always been such as to afford him daily opportunities to deceive and injure us, and yet he has never been detected in any serious fault, nor even in an intentional breach of the decorums of his station. His intelligence is of a high order his integrity above all uspicion, and his sense of high and propriety correct and even refined. I feel that he intelligence is of a kigh order his new relations which he must now form. It is due to his man and statiful services, and to the sincere and justly entitled to carry this certificate from me in the new relations which he must now form. It is due to his long and most faithful services, and to the sincere and steady friendship which I bear him. In the uninterrupted and confidential intercourse of 24 years, I have never given, nor had occasion to give him an unpleasant word. I know no man who has fewer faults or more excellences than he."

net's nest about his ears. We are informed that he sporting gentlemen intend to put him downis mouth—or silence him in some way. The ing correspondence has been handed us for atton.

ollowing correspondence.

ANONYMOUS LETTER
ADDRESSED TO Mr. Green by the "lignorable" Fra
TERRITY OF "SPORTING GENTLEWICK."
NEW YORK, Sept. 7th, 1844.

TERRITY OF "SPORTING GLATLEMEN".

J. H. GREEN:

Sus, —An old alage we here see proper to use, that a hint to the wise is sufficient without a kick. Sir, we wish to inform you that your intentions to prevent a class of gentlemen from amusing themselves, and accommodating others who may think proper to call on them, are of too low a character to be believed or sustained by an observing community. We seel inclined to deal plainly, although you will excuse the liberty we have taken to deal with you in a manner not altogether as open and frank as we would think proper to, providing you was sufficiently respectable for gentlemen of honor to notice as their competitor, beington are equality with them, and plain advice you perhaps will find in this case to suit you. The game of fare you pronounce worse than highway robbery. Sir, such assertions are ridiculous to set forth among men of honor, and will not be submitted to. We admit that the game, although based upon high minded principles, has been abused, and, in fact, by many States declared worthy of penal conviction. Yet we never fear, as long as the noble principles of the game can be set forth, but what they will be, and also austained as they are at the present day, in this great empire city. By whom has this game, lost its reputation? We will inform you, not but what you already understand. It, sir, was by no other class of men than which you belong ed to, which were no other than what might be termed strolling fare dealers, and midnight assassins that can only bosst of scars and difficulties of a dishonest kind You must know that the New York sporting men are not so low and contemptible, nor will their friends who know them of old allow the supposition to rest that the sporting gentlemen with whom they have long amused themselves shall, by one who in all probability does know and has practiced these villainies, which he asserts are played, to be placed upon an equality. No, sir. We who sport have a reputation not to be shaken by such an unprincipled villain as y

MANY SPORTING GENTLEMEN,

livelihood; others threaten personal chastisement, and even broadly hint at assassination; and within a few days some of the desperadoes, whose business I have greatly affected, have openly manifested a disposition to attack me publicly in the streets. To all this, I have but a few words to say As a gentles. affected, have openly manifested a disposition to attack me publicly in the streets. To all this, I have but a few words to say. As a gambler, I exerted a pernicious influence in society—but having seen the error of my ways, and deeply repented, I am now making the only restitution in my power—that of endeavoring to exterminate the gambling race, by exposing the tricks of their profession, by which alone they live, and I shall not cease my exposures, should God spare my life, until I induce the legislature of each State to enact laws sufficient for the entire suppression of the vice of gambling. Such being my purpose, I shall persevere despite every annoyance the "honorable gentlemen" may see proper to inflict.

Papers friendly to the suppression of gambling, will please copy the above.

Green gives another lecture to-night, and intends to unfold further mysteries—to describe some of

the hells of the metropolis-to give anecdotes of the fraternity-state of society-morals, &c. &c. It will be worth hearing by all sinners.

THEATRICAL MOVEMENTS .- A very amusing little bit of excitement has been created in the theatrical world during last week by the appearance of the new stars at the Park. Their standing and talent, of which so much had been said in eulogy since their engagemet here, and the general doubt as to the justice of their high pretensions, lent a singularity to the circumstance of their appearance which has drawn a great many to witness their performances.

Every one acknowledges the respectability of the new stars, but the principal question which has been asked and which is now in the course of determination by the audience is, "how little talent is required to constitute a star, and how slight a quantity of theatrical reputation of any kind does it take to get up an excitement." The singular and remarkable likeness between Mr. Anderson and Mr. Macready which is said to exist, as will be seen from the letter of our intelligent and sagacious European correspondent, in this day's paper—this resemblance in manner as well as person has been the means of bringing back to the Park some of the excitement, the patronage, the crowds of former and more palmy days.

This popularity, as might be expected, affects the other theatres; the Bowery and Chatham accordly are, since Anderson's engagement at the Park, comparatively deserted by the play going public, fired with anxiety to see for themselves and in of how far Mr. Anderson resembles Mr. Macready, and of the difficulty of ascertaining whether it is, or is not, Macready himself.

Well, we are very glad of this, or of anything that is calculated to restore the fallen fortunes of the Park; and this success will not be hailed by us alone, but by a very large portion of the theatre going people of this city.

Theatricals, &c. Macready commences an engagement to-night

at the Arch Street Theatre, Burton manager. This Pheatre, we learn, has been doing a good business, Our correspondent will please to notice it. The Montreal Theatre, under the management of Mr. Robinson, closed on the 5th inst.

wery attractive at Rochester.

Mr. Bailey, the Alto Singer, arrived in Boston.
He does not go in the sloop-of-war Preble, as has been reported.

A family of the name of Baker has been giving Concerts in Concord. They are highly spoken of by the papers in the neighborhood.

Mr. Potter's equestrian company are proving

very attractive at Rochester.

Lipman and Harrington's equestrian company left St. Croix on the 22d uit. bound to windward.

Stickney's Circus Company are performing at Nashville.

The Ethiopean Serenaders make their appearance this evening in Washington, and are to give three concerts during this week.

Misses Randolph and Carnshan, and Mr. T. Placide are performing at the St. Louis Theatre.

Musical Matters.

Palmo's Theatre opens on the 20th with opera and ballet, the latter on alternate nights, for which are engaged M. Desjardius and Martin. We would recommend M. Korponay to introduce the and other fashionable dances, as no doubt there is much anxiety existing to witness them performed in a truly national manner. Mad'lle Borghese has returned to town, refreshed and invigorated by the waters of Saratoga and the sea air of Newport, looking more beautiful than ever. Sigr. Valtellini has recovered his temper through his recent sojourn at Bloomingdale, and will present the sweets

journ at Bloomingdale, and will present the sweets of such ever before the public. Signora Valtellini, we hope, will come out in her proper place. Being an artiste of considerable promise, we are assured she will ever command an adequate welcome.

Recently we have heard nothing of Ole Bull, but we presume he is at Newport, breathing the sea air, and completing his new pieces.

Mr. Jones has just completed an original opera, of which good judges, who have heard it, speak in the highest terms, and say it will command great popularity. The plot is taken from the Arabian Night's entertainments, and the music abounds with the most beautiful melodies, of an Eastern style. Mad. Otto is likely to be brought out in it. The piece is now in rehearsal at the Park, and those who have witnessed the same, speak in the greatest ecstacies of the production.

What's the Matter ?—A card in the United States Gezette, with upwards of foxy signatures, states various inconveniences to which they have been subjected in travelling on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Chey complain of ill-treatment, detention, and exposure to unnecessary danger. They conclude by calling upon their fellow citizens to aid them in adopting such measures as will call forth the prompt action by the New Jersey Legislature for a redress of grievances.

Worcester Agricultural Society.—The Annual Catile Show, exhibition of Manufactures, and Ploughing Match of the Worcester Agricultural Society, will be holden in the town of Worcester on the 8th, 9th, and 19th of October.

Dromio Theatricals-Macready and As

Their perfect Identity-Singular I am now at Hamilton House, un Reed, for the rest of the season, and without fur-ther preface, I proceed:—The Duke of Wellington has in his collection a painting, "Christ in the Garden," which he purchased at a considerable price, as a copy of very superior excellence of the celebrated painting of that subject. Soon after wards, the British Government bought the origina at the enormous price of six thousand pounds ster-ling, for the National Gallery. When these two works of art, the reputed original and the reputed copy, came thus in juxta position before the tribuwas not the original and the government picture

the copy. So closely is it possible for two differ-ent productions of art to resemble each other. There is a case now before the American public far more wonderful than this; a case of artistic resemblance of an infinitely more astonishing kind. Those who never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Macready's performance of any of his celebrated parts, may now have that gratification by visiting the Park Theatre. Let us not be told that Mr. Macready is not in New York; that he is announced on the contrary at Philadelphia. It is no such thing. He is at the Park, where he has assumed the name of Anderson. We saw him with our bodily eyes there, in visible form and subour bodily eyes there, in visible form and substance. So we said and so we believed, until after leaving the house we actually saw Mr. Macready, not on the stage, but in his proper person, at a time and place incompatible with the appearance on the Park boards which we had just witnessed. It was not then, it seems, Mr. Macready! Prodigious!—

and place incompatible with the appearance on the Park boards which we had just witnessed. It was not then, it seems, Mr. Macready' Prodigious!—

Were such things here as we do speak about?

Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner?

Mr. Anderson has robbed Mr. Macready of his personal identity. It is not an imitation of style. It is the actual transfusion of the elements of individuality of one man into another. Philosophers have startled common minds by promulging the hypothesis of the transmigration of souls. Mr. Anderson has afforded a practical demonstration of a process infinitely more incredible, for he has actually effected the transmigration of bodies. We saw Mr. Anderson several years ago, when he was brought from the provinces to the London boards by Macready. Mr. Anderson was then Mr. Anderson. He had his own attributes. It was possible, when necessary, to call a witness to a jury box to establish his identity. He had, like all men, his distinguishing traits. His limbs moved, his eye rolled, his head was held on his shoulders, his gesticulations, gait, voice, and play of countenance, were governed by the dictates of his own will, and the promptings of his own mind. Mais mous avons change tout cela. The nature of Mr. Anderson is now subdued to the very qualities of his lord. His body is governed by Macready's spirit. All the elements of Macready's individuality have passed into the person of Mr. Anderson. The motion of the limbs, the play of the muscles, every characteristic gesticulation, the gait, the dragging after him of the feet, scraping the stage slowly with the toes, the see saw of the shoulders, the turning of the eyes one way and the head another, the modulation and pitch of the voice—the arrangement, length, and color of the hair, giving a peculiar character to the head, the hanging of the arms, the management of the hands and fingers, to say nothing of those things which appertain to the province of the actor we could not convince ourselves that it was not Macre

of awe as a preternatural apparition. He is Macready's Wraith.

The performances of this actor follow those of Macready with a closeness of resemblance extending to the minutest conceivable details, so painfully accurate that it is impossible for any one familiar with the one to estimate fairly the pretensions of of the other. When we visit the theatre, the astonishment produced at the accuracy of the copy effectually excludes all consideration of the absolute merits of the performance. We shall not attempt to criticise, this actor, because he puts it out of our power to do so. He renders it impossible for us to think of himself at all by never permitting us for one moment to forget his master and patron. An idea has occurred to us, a hint of which we would fain "whisper in the lug" of our excellent friend Simpson, whose treasury would be thereby replenshed far more effectually than by the brilliant constellation which he has attracted from the eastern skies. Let him get up Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors, "and induce MacreadyandAnderson to personstellation which he has attracted from the eastern skies. Let him get up Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors," and induce MacreadyandAnderson to personate, the one Antipholus of Ephesus, and the other Antipholus of Syracuse. He will easily find two low comedians, who, by the aid of dresses, paint, wigs, and a little drilling, may present a sufficiently indicrous resemblance for the two Dromios. Our life upon it, he will have such a run of house as have not been witnessed at the Park since the palmy days of that temple of the legitimate drams, when Price, in its directoral chair, added, his acuteness and tact to the managerial skill of our present respected lessee. Only conceive such a performance. Imagine the audience as effectually deceived as Adriana herself, and finding it really impossible to guess which is which of the duplicate Antipholi. Imagine the roars of laughter which the following dialogue would produce:

Duke—Stand apart—I know not which is which. Adriana—Which of you two diddine with me to-day? Antipholus of Syracuse—I, gentle Mistress. Adriana—And are you not my husband? Antipholus of Syracuse—I, gentle Mistress. Adriana—And are you not my husband? Antipholus of Ephesus—No, I say nay to that, &c.

Although in friendly regard to the Park treasury we recommend this, we frankly acknowledge that we should not ourselves ventere to attend the performance. There are paroxysms of laughter which are not unattended with danger to life, and if the audience, either wholly or partially, should expire under the exhibition, it is a question for grave consideration whether a verdict of wilful murder would not be brought in against Macready and Anderson as principals, and against Simpson as accessory before the fact.

An European Traveller.

ARRIVALS .- Col. Trotten, U. S. A.; Hon. Lewis Cass, jr., Detroit; Mr. Ferguson, of South Carolina, who distinguished himself by a religious essay in the theological department at Cambridge, at the American. Gen. Leslie Coombs, Kentucky; Gen. T.llmadge, N. Y., at the Astor. Judge Waynes, Savannah; Col. Cohens, Baltimore; Judge Donnell, U. C., at the City Hotel. M. S. D. Iturbide, Washington, at the St. George's Hotel. M. P. Ar rieta, the Austrian embassy, at Blancard's. Judge Kent, Ohio, at the Pearl St. House. Capt. Ogden, U. S. A., at Moore's Hotel. Hon. W. Hall, Alba-

ny, J. A. Bryan, Esq., at Howard's. John A. Bryan, of Ohio, Charge d' Affaires to Peru, is at Howard's, on his way to South America. Mr. Bryan was formerly a two dollar-a-week Democratic editor, but he is now a diplomat, valued at \$4,500 salary, \$4,500 outfit, and as much infit as

ANIMAL MAGNETISM .- Dr. Johnson has got a subect from Dr. Elliotson of London, per the last steamer, whom he intends to practice on this evening, at the Hall, a little below Canal street on Broadway, in which will be presented new and nost wonderful phenomena. The curious and inquisitive had better be present. All will be asonished at the display made.

NEW MILITARY ROAD IN CANADA.—We hear that the unitary road to New Brunswick and Nova Scoia is expected to be opened in the course of the present season; that a site which has been explored is nearly level, and that the distance to Halifax will be diminished nearly a hundred miles, so that, with proper management, a communication by post may be effected in sixty hours. This is truly an Imperial work, which, particularly when the Fort at Grand Falls is erected, with other military works in contemplation, will greatly add to the security and selvantage of all the British North American Provinces.—Quebec Paper.

U. S. Convention of Universalists.—The annual Convention of this denomination will meet at Baltimore on the 18th of September, and continue in session two days. Rev. John Boyden of Rhode Island, has been selected to preach the annual discourse before the Convention.

ence of the Herald.] ROCHESTER, Sept. 4th, 1844.

A Short Sketch of Matters about Rochester, princi

As I live in the western part of this State, and am a constant reader of your paper, perhaps you will have no objection to my giving you a little account of matters and things out this way. have all sorts of characters here; all sorts of re-ligions, and all sorts of politics—the latter forms the

ligions, and all sorts of politics—the latter forms the principal topic of conversation. First the Whigs will have a meeting, and then the Loc-focos. In this part of the country the whigs are in the ascendency. The news has just come in of the Locofoconomisations Mr. Gardiner, the candidate for Lieut. Governer, is from this place; he is popular with the ruffle shirts, but with the bone and sinew he is very unpopular. The Locos here seem to depend upon the eastern part of the State to elect their ticket, as this part of the State will go for Filmore by a large majority. The Whigs, as usual, are making fools of themselves, and the Locos get drunk and fight. The Birney men keep still; they are waiting to hear what Cassius M. Clay will say at the whig meeting in October. You must send a good reporter out then, as it will require a smart man to keep account of the doings on that day. I shall from time to time, give you an account of things this way.

New Haven.

New Haven.

[Correspondence of the Herald]

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 6th, 1844.

Military Matters in New Haven—John Smith and the Saltatory Let—A True and Authentic Account of a Whig Mass Convention, of the Doings and Sayings thereat.

DEAR BENNETT :turned to this terrestial paradise, where I hope to spend the remainder of my days with that serenity of mind which is the reward of virtue. I have been astomshed at the improvements and alterations

astonished at the improvements and alterations that have been made in the appearance of the city during my absence.

Monday last was training day throughout the State. Accordingly several military companies appeared on parade, "armed and equipped according," to the fancy of the individual members. Capt. Duntze's company of Light Infantry far exceeded the others in the completeness of their equipments, and the admirable precision of their movements. At least one-fourth of his men were provided with knapsacks, and as many as half of their muskets had bayonets. They marched in double file, counter-marched, and formed platoons, without making more than half a dozen mistakes, and performed several other equally intricate maneuvres in a most masterly manner, sufficiently so to have put regular soldiers to the blush. Captain Duntze has already passed through all the grades of military rank, from Corporal to General, and retired with the honors of war, but finding his military ardor unabated in his retiracy, he accepted the command of this company, and their present superiority is to be attributed solely to his skill, spirit, and perseverance. The Greys have heretofore been considered by judges, to be second to none in the Union, but it is now the general remark that Capt. Tolles, of that corps, will have to look to his laurels.

It is not true that John Smith is dead. He is alive and kicking, or dancing, which is nearly the same thing. He has been very quietly eneaged in teaching a large class of small girls and boys, the saltatory art, in this city. On Tuesday night the gave a public exhibition of his school at the new Exchange Saloon. As most of the spectators were admitted free of expense, it was largely and fashionably attended. The performance of the scholars, as well as the style in which the affair was managed, were both highly creditable to John. It will be gratifying to his friends to know that he is at present in the enjoyment of perfect health.

There was a whig mass convention here yesterday. No dependence during my absence.

view of the show. Three or four score of boys, with handkerchiefs fastened to sticks, in the fashion of banners, composed a part of the procession. On surveying them one could not help thinking that the handkerchiefs had better have been applied to their legitimate use. There were also three live coons carried in the procession, who occasionally elevated their noses with an air of ineffable contempt. In fact, they were the most sensible looking animals in the concern, and were apparently ashamed at the part they were compelled to bear in the pageant. The mighty mass was addressed by Messrs. Berrien, White and Coombs. There was nothing remarkable about the speeches of these gentlemen, except the first, which was of unconscionable length. Some appeared to be much interested, but more seemed to be fatigued. W. E. R., the principal editor of the Daily Herald, diverted himself, during a portion of the time, by teasing a coon which was chained near the speaker on the stand, in such a manner as to render him unable to resent the liberty. Gassy also occasionally participated in the humane amusement. But, oh! Bennett, the bright blaze of beauty that beamed from the seats prepared for the ladies on the east side of the State House, where they sat for the space of five hours, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, was sufficient compensation for all the dullness of the speakers. The seats were built in the form of stairs, the highest being about fifteen feet from the ground, and on these, by previous arrangement probably,

speakers. The seats were built in the form of stairs, the highest being about fifteen feet from the ground, and on these, by previous arrangement probably, were placed those ladies who had the pretitest ankles, et cetera. Where all were beautiful, it may be deemed invidious to particularize, but I must be permitted to say that in the brilliant constellation that graced the occasion, Miss Elizabeth C., and Miss Elizabeth S., shone the brightest and most conspicuous stars. Ever yours,

YALLER FLOWER.

Getting Damp.—A fellow who was floating down the Mississippi on a mattrass, half under water, halled a steambout that was passing with, "Hallo, Captain, got any room in that shell o'yourn? I've got the fever and ague just enough to shake my toe nails off. I've been out here these three days, and the doctor told me it might endanger my health if I got damp! I'm not alarmed myself, but I must follow the doctor's orders or my wife will raise a tremendous fus when I land?" This argument prevalled with the humane captain, and he was taken aboard to dry.

Attempted Revolus.—There was a regular bat-

ATTEMPTED REVOLT.—There was a regular bat-tle in Philaselphia, on Wednesday afternoon, on board the brig Caraccas, Capt. Lewis, as she was pro-ceeding down the river on her voyage to Lagnayra, be-tween the sailors and officers, several of the former being intoxicated. The fight lasted for some time, but the sailors were finally mastered, after which they proceeded to their duty.

Weather in Canada.—The weather at Quebec continues as unfavorable as ever. A warm temperature succeeded the late northeasterly wind, and with the continued moisture, some early cut wheat which was not in a condition to be housed, has sprouted more than an inch in length, and even taken root where it touched the ground. Great quantities of hay which could not be made on account of the weather are still out and rendered nearly worthless. No person recollects a season more destructive of the hopes and the labor of the farmer, whose success is essential to the general welfare.—Quebec Gazette.

COURT MARTIAL.—A general naval court martial is to be held at Washington on the 16th inst. which Commodore Downes and Nicolson, on the Boston station, have been ordered to attend. It is supposed to be for the trial of Capt. Newton and other officers, for the loss of

THE COMET.—Mr. Sears C. Ward, of Philadelphia, saye:—"The comet is approaching the sun nearly twice as fast as it departs from the earth; hence its brightness is increasing, and will be about one-third greater than at present in September, when it is quite probable that it will be easily seen by the naked eye In good telescopes, it has now a tail of about five minutes in length extending in a direction opposite to that of the sun."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Dr. Franklin Lippincott, of New Jersey, Consul for Gen Fuegos in the Island of Cuba, in the place of Samuel McLean, transferred to the Consulate at Trinidad de Cuba. Robert C. Ewing, Marshall for Missouri, in the place of William C. Anderson, declined. Eneas McFaul, jr., of Ballimore, Consul for Laguna de Terminos, in the Mexican Republic, in the place of L. R. Almy, resigned.

Amusements.

Niblo's.—The laughable butlesque on the tragedy of Macbeth, Mr. Mitchell appearing in his original character of the noble Thane, will be performed this evening. The laughable piece entitled Double Bedded Room, will also be presented.—Mr. Holland as Dalcimer Pipes.

mer Pipes.

THE STUD OF HORSES now performing at the Bowery Circus is the most beautiful ever imported into this country. The exercises in the circle are of the most animated description. The hourse is filled nightly to witness the feats of this splendid troupe.

6G GOURAUD'S GRECIAN HAIR DYE WILL thange red, white or grev heir to a beautiful permanent black or brown, without the slightest injury to the skin,

OG DR BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED ANTIfor the cure of venereal disords *, stubborn gleet, seminal effusions, weakness of the ureter or bladder, diabetes, or difficulty in making water.

R. S. Barnard, 97 Nassau street, of New York city, has been appointed general agent for the United States.